# The M'Kean County Miner.

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### From Want of Bread.

At the close of a bitter cold day
When the snow on the frozen ground lay,
A poor woman's child
With a face wan and mild,
In a garret was passing away.
Gaunt hunger,
Dread hunger,
Had stolen the bloom from his cheek,
And he rather sat there,
With a look of despair,
To catch what her darling might speak.

Come closer dear mother,' he said,
And lay your soft hand on my head,
And tell me once more,
Of that other bright shore,
Where we never shall hunger for bread.'
'Hush, darling,
Peace, darling,'
She raised him to lull him to rest,
And she brushed the soft hair
From his forehead so fair,
But he died as he lay on her breast.

The morning broke joyous and clear,
'Twas the first of the opening year;
But the shouts of gay boys,
And the cannon's rude noise,
Fell unheard on that poor mother's ear.
Oh! hear it!
Oh! heed it!
Ye wealthy, well clothed, and well fed,
In that season of joy,
A mother and her boy,
Died perished for the want of bread."

### JOHN'S CHOICE.

Peter Jansen was a wealthy and eccentric New England farmer. The owner in fee simple of many broad and fertile acres of available land, and the proud parent of a very promising son, now near grown, who in his infancy had been designated by the not altogether unheard of name of John.

Now John Jansen had been brought up in a very careful and proper manner, and it was therefore not to be wondered at that, as he grew more mature, that he was regarded as a very exemplary young man by those who knew him intimately. He was sober and industrious in his habits, cultivated and refined in his tastes, with disposition to get along and prosper in the world, as his father had done before him.

But the time came when he was one and twenty. This is a remarkable epoch in the lives of most young men, when fully freed from parental restraint by the construction of the law, they think they know so much, and subsequently learn that they know so little.

Now possibly Peter the peer regarded this event in his son's life with as great concern as did John the junior, for certain it is, that shortly thereafter he summoned the young man into his presence for a little private conversation.

"Well, John," he said, "how does it seem to be one and twenty?"

"Seem? why I can't see as it seems any different from any other time."

"Can't, eh? O, well you'll see quick enough, I guess. I suppose the next thing you'll be thinking of will be getting married."

"O, I hadn't thought of such a thing yet in earnest."

"Hadn't, eh? well, you'd better be thinking; getting married is about as important a thing as'll ever happen to you."

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Suppose so? suppose so? you'll know so by and by. Well, John, you're old enough to begin to think seriously about this matter. I am't going to have you running around unsettled and unsteady in your habits and character. Now, the quicker you pick you out a wife and settle down, the better. Mind you, my boy, this wasting three or four of the best years of your life in sowing your wild oats, is a very foolish principle for young men to adhere to. Now, I don't propose to have you do anything of the kind, and if you avoid it you won't have a harvest of briars and thistles to gather in afterwards. Now, just as soon as you will pick you out a good, prudent, and industrious little wife, I've a good farm to give you, and enough to set you up in reasonable style, you understand."

"Yes, sir."

"But not an acre nor a penny of mine shall you possess until you have complied with my wishes."

"But, father—"

"I mean what I say, exactly, and no more; make this matter your first business, and when you have performed your part of the contract, I will attend to mine."

"But this is rather sudden."

"That makes no difference, if you are not satisfied with my terms, the world is wide enough for both of us, you are big enough and bright enough to earn your own living; if you can do better by yourself than I can do by you, why, start right out in the world, for you are of age. I have stated my terms, and I do not propose to alter them."

"But who shall I marry?"

"There's Israel Ives's five daughters, and I'm certain you can have your pick out of the lot. They've all been well brought up, and any one of them is good enough for you, so go ahead; and as soon as you report favorably, the farm is yours."

"But which one shall I take, father?"

"Which one shall you take," repeated Peter Jansen; "it must be a bright man, surely, that cannot decide at sight what woman to pick out of a dozen, and a singular youth you are not to have your eyes on one already. However, make your own choice, and you'll be happier, live longer, and prosper better in your domestic affairs generally."

With these concluding remarks, the fond father turned away, and John was left alone to his reflections.

Now John Jansen was not a verdant young man; he had seen considerable of the world for a person of his age and circumstances, but he was very diffident and bashful. It was this quality of his disposition that made him so adverse to ladies' society, and had occasioned no little anxiety to old Peter, who had already began to fear that John would be a confirmed bachelor, hence his desire to kindly assist John's matrimonial matters along.

For some moments after his father's exit, John sat profoundly thinking; he believed he did have an inexpressible sort of tenderness for the youngest daughter of Israel Ives. If not strictly beautiful, she was at least a very sensible girl, and would make a practical housekeeper. John had but little sentiment in his composition; his tastes were more matter of fact. The more John thought of matrimony, the more fixed became his determination of committing himself as soon as possible.

A night or two subsequent to the conversation with his father, it was noticed that he attired himself with unusual care before going out, as he intimated, to attend the "debating society." His father and mother regarded each other significantly, as if they well understood what was uppermost in John's mind, but they gave the young man no intimation that they suspicioned his intentions.

After a last lingering look at the looking-glass, John started forth into the darkness, taking the shortest road possible to the residence of Israel Ives.

He soon came to the place he intended visiting. A bright light gleamed out through the front windows, with welcoming beams, and he fancied he could see smiling faces there, yet his heart thumped so very singularly under his shining satin vest that it was several minutes before he could make up his mind to knock at the door; he walked up and down the road past the place several times, to calm himself, and to think over the words he proposed saying when in the presence of Miss Ives.

At last he turned in at the gate, and walking boldly up to the front door, he made his presence suddenly known to the Ives family, by means of the friendly assistance of the heavy brass knocker.

Israel Ives came to the door, with a flaring candle in his hand; he gave a sudden little start of surprise upon recognizing his visitor.

"Why? John," he said, "is this you?"

"Is Miss Ives at home?" said John, nervously, forgetting in his sudden embarrassment to designate the particular Miss Ives he wished to see.

"Certainly, certainly," replied Israel, smiling mischievously, "walk right into the parlor and sit down and she will come in presently."

Leaving his hat upon the rack in the hall, John did as he was bid; he sat down upon the outer edge of the chair and awaited the young lady's coming. He heard several suppressed giggles in the adjoining room, and a subdued suggestion upon the part of Israel that they had best not to act silly and foolish. Then the door opened, and in sailed Miss Sophrony Ives, followed by Patience, Priscilla, Malvina and Lucy Ives, each simultaneously smiling and trying to look as sweet and pretty as possible. They advanced one by one and gave John a greeting, after which they arranged themselves in a graceful group about him; then began the liveliest conversation John had ever listened to. He began to grow uneasy and to lose his self-possession. This was rather more Miss Ives than he had anticipated meeting.

At last a sudden idea occurred to him.

"Girls," he said, "do any of you play *blind man's buff*?"

The young ladies all suddenly giggled.

"Sometimes," said Miss Sophrony, with a sly glance at her sisters.

"Suppose we have a game then," said John earnestly.

Several handkerchiefs were simultaneously produced, and before John was aware he was in midnight darkness.

"But you must be blinded too, Lucy," said Miss Malvina, "it always makes it livelier to have two, you know."

So Miss Lucy's sight was temporarily obscured in the same manner that John's had been.

Then the word "ready" was given, and without a word of warning Sophrony, Patience, Priscilla and Malvina noiselessly glided from the the room.

For awhile John and Lucy groped innocently about them, each failing to find the objects they sought; at last John spoke:

"I say, where are you all?" he said helplessly.

No answer came to his question from those he was seeking.

"John," said Lucy, "I believe they're all hiding."

Just at that moment the two approached each other with their hands extended, and they were each suddenly clasped in each other's arms. This was a sensation so new to John that it almost deprived him of articulation.

"O, is it you, John?" said Lucy. "I do believe they're *fooling* us."

She suddenly removed the bandage from her eyes, and the next moment John felt her deft little fingers untying the knot in the handkerchief that was bound about his head.

"Look a here, John," she said in a half provoked sort of a way, just see what trick they've played upon us. I might have known what they were up to. Never mind, we'll have a real pleasant visit now."

They sat down side by side on the high-backed sofa, and Lucy talked so pleasantly and encouragingly to John that he soon felt perfectly at home. He was almost astonished at his self-possession. The minutes lengthened into hours, and, well, he never could fully explain how it was afterwards, but the fact was that Lucy promised him that she would be Mrs. John Jansen whenever he was ready to claim her as his own, and John went home that night very proud and happy, and on the following morning he informed his astonished father that any time that farm was ready he would be ready to go to housekeeping.

Peter Jansen kept his word, and John was often subsequently heard to say that if it hadn't been for that friendly game of blind man's buff he would hardly have known how to have made a choice.

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A western minister told the young ladies of his congregation that the first step to ruin was an ostrich feather and a yard of gay-colored ribbon. One of his hearers having occasion the next day to use some ribbon, asked the clerk for "three more steps to ruin."

### A Curious Case.

**The Story of a Man who Tried to Burn a Village.**

The recent trial, conviction, and sentence of William A. Stone to imprisonment for life, for the moment revives public interest in the incendiary fire which well-nigh ruined the residents of the village of Canastota, N. Y., last October. During more than a year previously the villagers had been in nightly fear of the torch, but in spite of all their efforts used to discover the enemies, not even a clue could be obtained. Whatever suspicions were entertained in connection with the subject, from the result it was evident that they were wide of the mark. On the night of the 26th of October the long-dreaded event arrived. The incendiary took advantage of a strong southerly wind. He set fire to a barn, which was so situated that the flames could not fail to speedily communicate with a block of houses, used for business purposes. Once well-started, the work of destruction continued until six acres were burnt over and the most valuable part of the village was consumed. Women and children were driven into the street in their night clothes, and suffered very severely from cold and fright. Many poor persons lost all they had.

On the following day, at a meeting of villagers, a committee was appointed to investigate the cause of the fire. The popular verdict was that a brand had been dropped into the barn by an incendiary, but there was no evidence that would warrant the accusation of any particular person. Every man then, so to speak, resolved himself into a committee of one to search for a clue. On the night of November 9 the diligence of two young men named Odell and Ingraham was rewarded by the discovery of one Melvin D. Woodford, a dissipated resident of the village, in the act of applying a torch to a vacant hotel. He was shot at and wounded while endeavoring to escape. Subsequently, probably under the fear of approaching death, he made a full confession, from which it appeared the this and another dissipated person, of good family, were but tools in the hands of one William A. Stone, a lawyer of the village, about thirty-eight years of age. It further appeared that this trio had for some years been leaders in an association composed of wealthy but worthless young men; that the members chiefly occupied themselves in preparing the ground-work and playing off what they called "sells" and practical jokes.

Woodford had once occupied the handsomest mansion in the neighborhood, and was considered a rising young man until in an evil moment he was led into bad society. Stone was a man of still better prospects. He had received the benefit of a first-rate legal education, and was a brilliant speaker. In the outset of his career his prospects were so good that his friends believed he would become one of the most eminent lawyers in the State. However, instead of persevering in his efforts to acquire an enviable name, he stopped suddenly on the road, became chief among the dissolute young men of the village, and finally plotted the destruction of the latter. What reason he could have had for desiring to render so many persons houseless, from the remarks of the Judge in passing sentence, would seem to be still in doubt. Now, to us, what his object was is quite plain. Having, by his bad habits, caused the principal people of the village to look coldly upon him, he resolved, like the burglar or sneak thief, to "get square." To the minds of his associates, it appeared like excellent fun to have a big blaze and a tremendous scare, and they entered into the scheme with enthusiasm. Stone was, probably never sober enough to seriously consider the consequences of his crime. If he had been, it is scarcely possible that he would have willingly run the risk of ending his days in a State Prison. Be that as it may, his sentence is a just one, and it is to be hoped that his fate will serve as a warning to the hundreds of young men of liberal education and good family who are to-day falling into evil ways through a love for wine and play.

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### Boys, Heed This!

Many people seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something, to put on, ready-made, with womanhood or manhood; but, day by day, here a little and there a little, grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man of business, prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these qualities? when he was a boy? Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make. The boy who is late at breakfast and late at school, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot! I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous, kindly man—a gentleman.

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### An Incident of Beyrout.

One of the most pathetic instances of pure Orientalism that ever came to my knowledge is related as a positive fact. While the children of the Abeih school were playing together one day at recess, two small girls fell into pleasant dispute about the size of a certain object—plaything, perhaps. One said, "Oh, it way so very little!" and the other asked, "How little?" Then the missionary looked out of the window and heard her answer, "Why, a little wee thing." Then the other pressed her still further, "Well, how little?" to which the girl replied, unconscious of the poetry or the pathos of her comparison, "As little as was the joy of my father on the day I was born!"

### A Mountain Home.

On a bright Sunday we descended towards the course of the Tuckasecge, (Jackson County, North Carolina,) and a violent storm delayed us at a lowly cabin, near the path by which now and then a visitor penetrates to Tuckasego cataract. According to the custom of the country, we hastily carried our saddles into the porch and sat down on them to talk with the residents. The tall, lean, sickly farmer, clad in a home-spun pair of trowsers and a flax shirt, with the omnipresent gray slouched hat, minus rim, drawn down over his forehead, courteously greeted us, and volunteered to direct us to the falls, though he "was powerfully afeard of snakes." Buttermilk and biscuit were served, and we conversed with the farmer on his condition. He cultivated a small farm, like most of the neighbors in moderate circumstances; only grew corn enough for his own support; "didn't reckon he should stay thar long; warn't no schools, and he reckoned his children needed larnin'; schools never was handy; too many miles away." There was very little money in all the region round about; farmers rarely saw fifty dollars in cash from year to year; the few things which they needed from the outside world they got by barter. The children were, as a rule, mainly occupied in minding the innumerous pigs about the cabin, and caring for stock. The farmer thought sheep raising would be "powerful pearl," if folks had a little more capital to begin on; thought a man might get well-to-do in a year or two by such investment. He welcomed the mineral movement gladly; reckoned maybe we would send him some one to buy his farm, and let him get to a more thickly settled region; but seemed more cheerful when we suggested that emigrants might come in and settle up the country, bringing a demand for schools with them. "He reckoned there warn't no Ku-Klux there days—never knew nothin' on 'em. Heerd nothin' furder from 'em since the break-up."

The housewife was smoking her corn-cob pipe, and sitting rather disconsolately before the fire-place, warming her thin hands by the few coals remaining in the ashes. The rain dripped in through the roof, and the children were huddled quietly together where it could not reach them. The furnishings were, as everywhere among the poorer classes in the mountains, of the plainest character. But the log barns were amply provisioned; stock looked well, and a few sheep and goats were amicably grouped under the shed.

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### Electioneering Humor.

Almost all elections in this country are attended by many ludicrous scenes and amusing incidents, and we see they are beginning to imitate us somewhat in the old world. Of the recent elections in England, Sylvanus Urban gives, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the following curious anecdotes:

"Sir Edward Watkin distinguished himself in the recent contest at Exeter by his adroitness and tact as a canvasser, and a host of stories are in circulation about his readiness in dealing with hesitating voters. 'Lor' bless 'ee, sir,' said one old dame, when asked about her husband's vote, 'my old man can't vote at all this year. Coals is mortal dear.' 'Yes,' answers Sir Watkin—as he is called at Exeter—'it's along o' the tories.' 'Be it sure, sir?' 'Yes; but if I'm returned you'll have coals cheap enough next year, for I intend to do my best to repeal the law of entail'—an argument which, if not perhaps conclusive, was puzzling.

"A shopkeeper in a bye street was asked if he had voted. 'No, I have not yet; for the truth is I have no one to attend to my shop.' 'Is that all?' asked Sir Watkin, taking off his hat, and walking round the counter. 'Here, put on your hat and go at once; I'll take care of your shop till you come back.' And Sir Watkin did.

"But in a recent contest for the representation of West Gloucestershire, a still more piquant instance of this kind occurred. Mr. Marling's partner calling upon a voter in the Forest of Dean, found him digging potatoes. The voter pleaded this as an excuse for not voting. 'To-morrow's market day, and I shall lose the sale of my potatoes, and Mr. Marling can better afford to lose my vote than I can afford to miss the sale of these potatoes.' 'Then give me your fork,' said the canvasser; 'I'll dig your potatoes while you go and vote.' The man slouched off to the poll, voted, and, returning, peeped through his parlor window to see the canvasser at work in the potato ground. 'He uset the fork very well, and a stroke of work will perhaps do him good. I'll have a pipe.' And a large pipe he had, keeping his eye, however, all the time upon the digger in the potato plot; till the canvasser, growing tired, walked round to the cottage to find how nicely he had been tricked into an hour's hard labor, while the free and independent freeholder was taking his ease with a 'churchwarden' in his chimney-corner."

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### Horse-Shoe Jewelry.

It is remarkable how old-time superstitions crop out now and then, and take root in the public mind. At present the "lucky horse-shoe" is the favorite emblem, appearing in nearly every device to which it can be adapted irrespective of the horse's hoof. Horse-shoe pins in gold, bronze, or oxydized metal, are worn as ornaments by men and women alike. Small looking-glasses, framed in imitation horse-shoes of gutta percha or some other material, are in great demand, and in some instances real horse-shoes, gilt, are used as frames. Most bar rooms have a horse-shoe nailed up somewhere, and the old women who sell newspapers at corner tables prefer horse-shoes to bricks for paper weights. The original notion of the talismanic properties of the horse-shoe arose from the supposition that an evil spirit in traversing it is sure to fly off at one of the ends.

### A Western Man.

During my first trip to "the west" I plunged into the wilderness of Illinois, where I often wish I had remained, for "the savages" of that region are the most delightful people I know of, and, were it not heresay to say so, I would call them far more intelligent and refined than any I have known at home.

I found three meals a day and a feather bed (for which I have a weakness) at the little town of Ottawa, where I worked and thrived for three months. In less than two weeks I believe I knew everybody in the place, and never a chat did we have without a revelation of our origin. Nearly every conversation commenced or ended with "I came all the way from Bunktown, Maine," or, "Me and Jane were born in old Chester, and you?" or, "Lord bless you, I've only been here a year; left Boston last March."

This got to be so monotonous that I called loudly for a Western man, just to see what he was like. Everything a man calls for in the West he gets. That's one of its peculiarities. I made diligent inquiries of the oldest inhabitants, but none knew anybody but what came from some part of the East, generally New England. However, the matter was considerably agitated in the town in a lively way, and I was frequently saluted with the question, "Found your Western man yet?" to which I replied, "No! I'll give a dollar to see one."

Finally it became necessary for me to return to the land of long faces and civilization, and I concluded I should have to go without gratifying the darling wish of my heart, that of seeing a Western man. The day for my departure arrived, and I was carefully packing away my paper collars, etc., in my room, when a summons to "skip down stairs into the parlor" was brought to me by mine host of the hospitable inn, and down stairs I skipped. A delegation of townspeople received me very cordially, and I felt happy. "We resolved," said the spokesman, "that you should not return home without seeing a Western man, so we have brought you one. He seldom comes into town, but he had to come this time, and here he is." So I was formally introduced to him, and we had a pleasant time all round. The Doctor, as he was called, and as I believe he was, proved to be a man of fine ability and charming manners. He was born and brought up in the West, and many of his neighbors could vouch for the fact. I could do nothing less than order refreshments, which I did, and we talked much of the bright and growing country of which he was a representative. "I'm glad, really glad, Doctor," said I, "to have had, at last, the pleasure of seeing a Western man—they are so rare. May I ask what part of the West you were born in?" "Certainly," he replied, "certainly, and I shall be proud to answer you. I was born *in the western part of New York State.*"

I dimly remember leaving Ottawa that night on the freight train, with barely money enough to see me through to Albany.

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### The Young Children.

It is worse than folly, says an exchange, to send children to school before they have developed reasoning faculties. To the infant of four years, school is a prison, the teacher a dread being whose frown is death, and whose smile and kindly notice is overpowering. Therefore, children ought not to go to school until six years old. They should not learn at home during that time any more than the alphabet, religious teachings excepted. They should be fed with plain, substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four hours. They should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bed time. They should sleep in separate beds, on hair mattresses, without caps, feet first well warmed by the fire or rubbed until perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body. They should be compelled to be out of doors for the greater part of the day, from after breakfast until half an hour before sunset, unless in damp, raw weather, when they should never be allowed to go outside the door. Never limit a healthy child; it is cruel, unjust, and dangerous. What you have to do, do it at once, and have done with it. Never speak harshly or angrily, but mildly, kindly, and, when needed, firmly—no more. By all means arrange it so that the last words between you and your children at bed time, especially the younger ones, shall be words of unmixed affection.

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### Horrible Execution of a Woman.

The Japanese have, of late years, been so repeatedly paraded as models of what a progressive oriental people should be, and they have imported with such avidity the customs, laws, literature and languages of more civilized lands, that possibly, taking them at their own estimate, we may have learned to expect too much from them. At all events, the following account, from the Hiogo *Herald*, of the execution of a woman, suggests a doubt whether the shiploads of professors, the cargoes of books and the returning Europeanized Japanese students, which have from time to time been dispatched from the old world, have ever reached the land of the rising sun. It seems that a woman, living in the neighborhood of Hiogo, desirous of getting rid of her husband, poisoned him. For this crime she was executed by being drawn to pieces by four bullocks. This scene, as described by the correspondent, was frightful; and the beasts, more merciful than their masters, "could only be brought to do their fearful work when maddened by pain and terror from repeated blows and the application of wisps of burning straw."

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An Irishman on applying for relief, and being told to work for a living, replied: "If I had all the work in the world I couldn't do it."

### A Crazy Boy's Freak.

**Swaying Sixteen Hours on a Frail Limb in a Tree Top—Slowly Freezing to Death—Efforts at Rescue—The Successful Rune.**

The usually quiet neighborhood of Decker's Run, a settlement four or five miles back from Cochranton, Penn., proved the scene of an exciting occurrence which created a deep sensation throughout the district. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning a young boy of sixteen years named Hallebaugh, who had for some time previous exhibited symptoms of insanity, suddenly conceived the idea that his friends intended to kill him, and rushed from the house toward a brush at a little distance. His grandfather and uncle vainly pursued the poor fellow. He reached the woods, and with the energy of frenzied despair began climbing a large poplar tree. In a few moments he reached the topmost branches, where he looked down from the dizzy height of seventy feet upon his baffled pursuers. The weather was bitterly cold; the fugitive had neither coat nor mittens, his clothing being rather scanty at best. How to extricate him from his perilous situation quickly became a perplexing question.

At length his relatives determined to make an effort to bring the demented youth safely to the ground, and a couple of men ascended the tree for that purpose. But the frightened boy frustrated this scheme by climbing still higher and crawling out almost to the end of a frail-looking limb, that swayed and bent under its unaccustomed burden. From this dangerous elevation he defied all further attempts at effecting a rescue, threatening to throw himself headlong upon the earth if not let alone. By this time many of the neighbors had gathered; however, none could suggest any plan of relief that might hope for a successful issue.

Hours passed away without changing the scene or terminating the agonizing suspense of the assembled scores. His coat was taken up the tree and left as near the unfortunate boy as possible. He finally descended far enough to clutch the garment, put it on, and again resumed his position on the fragile branch. To the horrified spectators it seemed as if the limb must break every instant, in which case they shuddered to think of the fatal consequences. The moments appeared like hours in duration, while the reckless movements of the cause of all this anxiety continually intensified the fear of a terrible fall, a mangled corpse, and a stricken household. A human life hung by a slender twig, liable to snap without the slightest warning.

It became painfully evident the boy would perish from cold if not extricated, and as the last alternative it was decided to fell the tree. Stout ropes were fastened high up to let it come down slowly, willing hands took firm hold, and the saw was briskly plied. The monarch of the forest succumbed at length, amid the wildest demonstrations of insane delight from its dazed occupant. The next minute was pregnant with supreme interest as the tree gradually inclined from the perpendicular and its top started toward the solid earth. In spite of the exertions of the men holding the ropes it struck against a huge maple, but one the collision took place the boy gave one frantic yell, sprang upon a limb of the maple, ran to the trunk with the speed and agility of a squirrel, and in a few brief seconds had climbed higher than before. Here was an unlooked-for circumstance, night was near at hand, and hope almost died out in each bosom.

The moon rose clear and bright and beautiful; the air was crisp, and the night bitterly sharp. Midnight came on apace, and still the distracted youth remained among the highest branches of the leafless tree. Vainly the crowd implored him to come down and receive food and shelter. He continued deaf to the entreaty, laughing with all the glee of a maniac at their earnest appeals. A happy thought eventually loomed up, which no time was lost in putting into practice. The throng dispersed, with the exception of a small number of men who secreted themselves behind trees and logs to be in readiness for whatever emergency might demand their assistance. Then a young playmate of the crazy boy, to whom he had always been much attached, stood at the foot of the tree, presented dishes of food, and begged him to come down and get something to eat. This measure finally succeeded; the boy yielded to the temptation, and in a little while once more stood upon the ground. Some of the men quietly stepped from their concealment, secured and carried him home. The poor fellow's hands and face and feet were badly frozen as the result of his fearful exposure for over fifteen hours during the rigors of the coldest day and night of the season. The joy of the friends at the denouement may be imagined. Every attention was paid the poor sufferer that attention could devise, and he is progressing favorably, though his intellect is yet as clouded as before he underwent the dreadful experience of that eventful Saturday, which none who participated in the exciting scene will be likely for many years to forget.

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German Lavrence, a gentleman who signs himself "Winnepisiogee," writes to a Boston newspaper that he knows, by personal experiment that an ordinary bodied man 50 years old and in active business can live on less than $1 cents a day. He eats breakfast (beefsteak, milk, 2 doughnuts, 2 apples, 2 cents; coffee, 5 cents; bread, 2 cents; total, 11 cents. Dinner (Weight of Winnepisiogee at the beginning, 170 pounds; at the end of the 14 days, 170½—not gain one pound and a half. Occupation, 10 hours a day in the office and 2 hours in the garden. Here is a man who surely independent. What to him are crops? What to him is the price of beef and butter? What to him are the trichinæ? What to him the densest ignorance, the wildest vagaries, the abundant blunders of cooks? Wise Winnepisiogee.

### Items of Interest.

When is a man tied to time? When he marries a second.

When is a singer like a price list? When he is in voice.

What none of us ever drank from—the top of the drum.

The number of grape vines in Sonoma county, Cal., is 2,456,000.

Silence is the safest course for any man to adopt who distrusts himself.

A French court has sentenced a man to four years' imprisonment for dueling.

The Colorado market is supplied with buffalo meat, which sells at two cents a pound.

Revivals in the Western States are said to have been unusually numerous this year.

Yellow River, Ark., has "resolved that the great need of this town is about forty women.

A cousin of President Jas. Madison, 84 years old, is now in the Nashville, Tenn., poorhouse.

Is there any objection to a teacher "warming" the naughty scholars if he keeps school himself?

The greatest men live unseen to view, while thousands are not qualified to express their influence.

The yield of hemp on Kaw river bottoms, in Kansas, is said to average 1,000 pounds per acre.

What musical instrument does a cheap public house remind one of? Why, a vile-in, of course.

A young doctor being recently asked to dance the "Lancers," said he was much more able to lance the dancers.

We cannot conquer fate and necessity, yet we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is said to be the wealthiest member of the U. S. Senate. His property is valued at $7,000,000.

An Iowa engineer married a young lady while waiting for a late train last week. It doesn't always pay to be prompt.

The aggregate coinage of the three United States mints during the fiscal year was 32,523,670 pieces, of the value of $28,580,182.

The ladies engaged in the rural temperance movement are pouring all the whisky in the streets. There's public spirit for you.

Two officers of Northfield, Vermont, had their houses smeared with lampblack for their too rigid enforcement of the liquor law.

The Illinois Senate has passed a bill making drunkenness of railroad officials during their hours of employment a criminal offense.

An English clergyman, the rector of Twycham, was fined $5 the other day for using armorial bearings without having paid the duty.

A physician was badly hurt the other day by the caving in of a well upon him. He should have attended to the sick and let the well alone.

Fourteen Connecticut girls have sworn a solemn oath never to marry any young man who spits tobacco juice on the top of a hot stove.

What a world of gossip would be prevented if it were only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

Corn-cutters are gradually taking the place of rolling-pins in New Jersey as a weapon of defense among the women. It doesn't require half the muscle to use them.

Maine is going into the shoes business pretty heavily. Petitions for the incorporation of no less than twelve factory companies are before the Legislature.

As the best writers are the most candid judges of the writings of others, so the best livers are the most charitable in the judgment they form of their neighbors.

Mr. Kingsley shows that America had a very narrow escape from having Scandinavia for its mother country, which would have made a very perceptible difference with us all.

An exchange says: "Every lady who educates her servants into greater truthfulness, fidelity, self-respect and orderly ways of life, is doing missionary work of the best sort."

It is thought that Brigham Young will discard all his wives but thirteen. This is a step in the right direction, but the old fox probably contemplates marrying a female seminary somewhere.

Purest intentions and the noblest designs are very often exposed, as well to the slanderous imputation of the enemies, as to the malignant cavils of those, who are interested in defending abuses.

Some young men in Green Bay presented a preacher with a horse and received his heartfelt thanks. Two days after the presentation the horse was taken away by the farmer from whom it had been stolen.

Bridget Campbell, who, until two years ago, could take out as big a wash as any woman in Chicago, died there, the other day, aged 105. The pernicious habit of smoking was what cut her off in her prime.

Science says that the great sources of anxiety in life are three; the fear of want, the fear of disease, and the fear of encroaching by the powerful. He who has got the best of these three is the richest, healthiest and freest.

A gray mare got into a stall for his private use, and ate a whole bushel of oats. He was very much astonished when he found that the animal had not left a single kernel. He thought it must have been a mistake. He then placed a peck of oats in the stall, and the mare ate them all. He then put in a bushel, and the mare left not a single grain. He then placed a bushel of oats in the stall, and the mare left not a single grain. He then put in a bushel of his own, and had to go to work, and soon found the mare was a gone horse.

The Rev. J. M. Pusey, Vicar of St. Paul's, London, and a strong advocate of temperance, says that many English people, earning a dollar and a half a day, think nothing of spending from five to seven dollars in the public house between Saturday night and Sunday morning.

# The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. BARNES, EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the county are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

TERMS RIGID.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, until during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 50 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their term of subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for each insertion. Five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1874.


### CHARLES SUMNER.

A dispatch from Washington last Wednesday evening was in these words: "Senator Sumner died at thirteen minutes before three o'clock this afternoon." The sad event was sudden, yet not entirely unexpected either to himself or those of his friends who were acquainted with the fact that he has for years been suffering from an acute and painful disease resulting from the brutal assault of the hands of Preston S. Brooks in the United States Senate Chamber, in May, 1856. Although apparently cured, he had been warned that undue labor or excitement would endanger his life. The prophecy proved too true. The story of the life of Charles Sumner for the last twenty years is identical with the political history of the country. Born in affluent circumstances and of parents of intelligence and culture, he received the most perfect education that could be obtained at the schools of this or the old country. Selecting the profession of the law, he devoted himself to it with earnest patience and labor that while yet a young man he ranked with the best jurists of his time. When forty years of age, by a coalition of the Whig and anti-slavery portion of the Democratic party in the Massachusetts Legislature, he was sent to the United states Senate. It was the first office he had held, and such was the value of his services that he was continued in his position until stricken down at his post at the age of sixty-three. Not only to his State, but to the Nation, the value of his life and services cannot be estimated. From the time of his first appearance on the floor of the Senate until the great work of his life was consummated by the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation he was the uncompromising enemy of slavery. Such was his power that the pro-slavery Democracy, fearing and unable to answer his bold arguments, resorted to the cowardly blow of the assassin to rid themselves of a powerful antagonist. Although they did not accomplish their purpose, they undoubtedly shortened his life by a score of years. He was the firm, fearless and consistent friend of the colored man. His last words were "Take care of my Civil Rights bill," showing that he was true to his wards to the last. By them at least he will be revered through all time. As a man he was a high-toned, cultured gentleman. During his long public service, while corruption stalked all about him, he has stood a shining beacon of official honor and purity, and never a breath of suspicion has tarnished his honorable name. Among the many lessons to be learned from the life of Charles Sumner, one of the most important is that success and usefulness in political life as well as any other, is only to be gained by fearless discharge of duty, faithful adherence to purpose, and a jealous regard for personal honor.

THE New Hampshire election resulted in the defeat of both parties so far as their candidates for Governor are concerned. In other words, there has been no election by the people. The choice will now devolve upon the Legislature, which is Democratic on joint ballot. Our Democratic friends will undoubtedly become very much excited over this shallow victory. But let them remember that in 1871 they elected their Governor by 800 majority, and the next year the Republicans were victorious by 1,140 majority; that Grant carried the State by 5,448 majority, and last year the Republican Governor was elected, and take what comfort they can from this insignificant success.

Although the Democratic leaders in and out of Congress cannot for the life of them suggest any practicable solution of the financial problem, they do not hesitate to lay upon the shoulders of the Republicans the responsibility of the present state of affairs and the finding of a way out of it. To read the average Democratic editorials of these days, any one in the least posted upon public affairs of the last few years must either convict their writers of the sheerest ignorance or most despicable meanness. Since Grant's first inauguration the opposition and so-called "independent" press have howled long and loud for a reduction of taxes. In 1870 there was a surplus of $100,000,000 in the Treasury. Since then, in response to these incessant demands and against the advice of the Treasury Department, taxes have been reduced $148,000,000. With the exception of 1868 and 1873, there has been a reduction of taxes in every year of Grant's administration, and the total reduction has been $310,000,000. The trouble is that the taxes have been reduced below what they should have been, yet from 1868 to 1873 the annual expenditures were reduced $230,000,000.

Mr. Dawes, a prominent and able Republican, made a speech in the House several days ago that has done much to mislead the country. He presented the national finances in the worst possible condition, and argued that increased taxation and the stiffest kind of retrenchment would be necessary. He was ably answered by Roberts of New York, and Garfield of Ohio, and admitted having overestimated the current expenses in the amount of $20,000,000. The misstatement has been widely circulated and accepted as truth, while the correction is less liable to general circulation—especially in Democratic journals.

### Fernando Wood as a Missionary.

From the New York Times.

Some originality can be discovered in the speech made by Fernando Wood in the House of Representatives on Saturday. It contains more falsehood and unblushing effrontery than any speech recently delivered in either House of Congress. There is a novelty, too, in the fact of Fernando Wood presenting an indictment which is extremely refreshing. We thought our Ex-Mayor had enough of indictments about the year 1851, but it appears that his elevation to the leadership of the Democracy in the nation has made him oblivious of the past, and overconfident as to the present. Mr. Wood has suddenly gone to throwing stones with great vigor, forgetful of the fact that he lives in a glass house. But with him, as an individual, we have no concern. He speaks as the leader of a party, and in that capacity only can anything he says be deemed worthy of notice. His arraignment of the Republicans is that of his party, and it can be met without pleading the Statute of Limitations, as he did on one memorable occasion in his career.

It is the first charge of Mr. Wood that the Republican Party has maintained a large standing army in a time of peace. Every schoolboy in the land knows that the statement is not true. The promptness with which the armies were disbanded at the close of the war was a marvel of executive administration. Since then the army of the United States has been barely sufficient in numbers to police the frontiers. Mr. Wood has also discovered that the Republican Party has usurped the State authority in several States, producing anarchy and despotism, and repudiation of their mortgaged obligations. There is a rather clever mixture of truth and falsehood in this. Happily for the country, and unfortunately for Democracy, the Republicans did "usurp" the State authority in several States, and among them was that State to which Fernando Wood insisted on shipping arms about the year 1861. But nobody knows better than the Democratic leaders that he has falsely stated the results of that so-called "usurpation." He knows, as everybody knows, that the Republican reconstruction policy did not produce anarchy, despotism, or repudiation in any State. It is a waste of time to rehearse facts known to the whole country merely because Fernando Wood has the impudence to deny them.

Among other Republican crimes, according to Fernando, is that it has increased the civil list from 44,500 persons in 1860 to 86,000 in 1873. This charge has not the charm of novelty, for Democrats of less note and more decency than Wood have made it before him. But he forgets, as they always did to add that this increase is the direct result of the Democratic rebellion, which required the establishment of new Government bureaus. The direct taxation of which he complains is another of the results of his rebellion, and the people are so fully aware of the fact that the statement needs no further comment. Wood finds, among other Republican misdemeanors, that the party has instituted a system of espionage in the execution of the Revenue laws; but he was kind enough to answer this charge himself in his speech, by declaring that the system of allowing moieties to informers "has existed as long as the Government itself." Therefore the Republican Party did not institute the system. He says that Customs officers receive one sixth of the "moieties"—they receive one-twelfth. He says that the moieties received by them are larger in amount than ever—they are in reality much less, as may be seen from the official statement published the other day. Another count in Wood's indictment is that our terrible party has stealthily absorbed the whole governmental power of the country at the Federal capital, until all State interests are made subservient and dependent upon its will." This declaration is a startling example of what the gentleman's immediate constituents would call "cheek."

The amazing impudence of this assertion is more than matched by that of Wood's tenth charge, in which he says that the Republican Party "has increased the salaries of all officials, including that of the President." Foremost among the salary-grabbers was Fernando Wood. He was the steadfast friend of the measure from first to last. It is true that he is not recorded on the final vote, for he was called away from the House; but so anxious was he for the passage of the measure that he paired in its favor. For Fernando Wood, of all other Democrats in the land, to arraign the Republican Party for the increase of salaries, is somewhat worse than the pot calling the kettle black. Having made such a charge as this, it was natural that Fernando should next arraign the Republican Party for the high crime of having paid off something over $300,000,000 of the public debt since March 1869. For once he told the truth, and his party is welcome to all the comfort it can get out of it.—Having done so well in this case, we are surprised that our Ex-Mayor should have committed the blunder of charging the Republican Party with teaching "by example a general looseness of public and private morality." Wood has evidently forgotten the character of his constituency, and imagines that Republicans elected him to Congress.

These are the principal specific charges upon which the Democratic leader has arraigned the Republican Party before the country. His speech, as a whole, is only interesting and valuable as showing that the Democratic party is still without a policy of its own. The harangue was evidently prepared with the view of affording material for the speakers of his party during the political contests of the present year. The Democratic Party is again to go to the people on no other issue than almost all its opponents. It has no measures of its own to announce. It does not even pretend to be able to make matters any better than they are. The leadership of Fernando Wood will not be accepted in any quarter as holding out a prospect of future reform, although his appearance in the field as an advocate of honesty and virtue will be received everywhere with mingled surprise and amusement.

## Local and Miscellaneous.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—

| | |
|---|---|
| Night Express | 6:17 a m |
| Through Mail | 2:45 p m |
| Local Freight | 6:45 a m |

TRAINS GOING SOUTH—

| | |
|---|---|
| Night Express | 1:13 p m |
| Through Mail | 11:35 a m |
| Local Freight | 2:30 p m |

### HERE AND THERE.

—The old Astor House is soon to close its doors as a hotel.

—The communication from Ceres is unavoidably laid over until next week.

—S. W. Smith, Esq., is spending a few weeks at his home in Milford, in this State.

—About two-thirds of the iron ore used at Pittsburgh comes from the Lake Superior mines.

—At Lawrenceville, in this State, is the only manufactory of knitting needles in the United States.

—Hon. L. Rogers has returned home from a somewhat extended trip to Harrisburg and Washington.

—As we go to press Wednesday we cannot in this issue pass judgment upon the exhibition of Wednesday evening.

—McCoy & Reilly have a few more of those delicious oysters on hand. Only a few, and they will soon be gone.

—The next meeting of the Lyceum will take place the second Saturday evening of November next. We hope to attend, D. V.

—Do not forget that the present Smethport school building is to be sold at public vendue this week Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

—J. R. Chadwick Esq. intends soon to be a citizen of Smethport Boro, by moving with his family from the suburbs into the city.

—A new stock of Drugs and fancy articles at McCoy & Reilly's Drug Store. Quick sales, small profits and fair dealing, is their motto.

—It is now proposed to start a new paper in New York to advocate the women's temperance movement. No better evidence of their growing insanity is needed.

—The communication of "Tax-Payer," criticising the action of the Town Council in compelling the opening of Water Street, was received too late for insertion in our limited space this week.

—We were asked by a middle aged man the other day to fill out and sign his name to a judgment note, to which he affixed his (x) mark. We did so, inwardly praying for a compulsory education law.

### A Rare Investment.

The Directors of the Smethport School District have issued bonds for the purpose of raising money to build a new School House. These bonds bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and are exempt from all local taxation. Authority is given the Board to issue $6,000, but from the advertisement in another column we learn it is their intention to issue only $5,500. These bonds are a lien upon every foot of real estate in this School District, the real valuation of which is not less than $300,000. The interest is paid on the first of January of each year, and at the end of ten years the bond is paid. To provide for the principal and interest, the School Board is authorized to levy a tax sufficient to meet both—ten per cent. of the entire issue to be raised each year for a sinking fund to pay the principal at the end of the ten years. We know of no safer or more reliable investment for those who have money to let. It is much better to have money invested in such securities at eight per cent. than to have it loaned out all over the country to Tom, Dick and Harry at ten, for in the one case your interest and principal are collected promptly and without expense, while in the other in four cases out of five, if collected at all, it is at the end of an execution. We learn that the Board have secured about $2,000 on their bonds, and we would advise any of our readers who think of investing in them to apply at once to Mr. Gleason, Secretary of the Board.

### Grand Musical Entertainment.

The convention now in session in this place under the direction of Prof. A. S. Cole, will give a Concert at the Court House on Friday evening of this week.—We predict this will prove one of the most delightful musical entertainments ever given in this place. Prof. Cole is certainly one of the most accomplished instructors in music this community has ever had the benefit of, and the Concert can not fail to prove a great success. A small admission fee will be charged to defray current expenses, and if more money is received than necessary for that purpose it will be appropriated towards the purchase of the organ for our public school. Programmes will be issued and distributed through the town on Friday morning giving further particulars in reference to the Concert.

When great men die it is considered by some the proper thing to paint the young to them as an example of what they can do, for did not the poet say—

> The lives of great men all remind us
> That we can make our lives sublime
> And in dying leave behind us
> Foot prints on the sands of time.

Now this is all very pretty, and of course proper, but we don't believe a word of it, and we do not believe many sensible young persons who have a proper appreciation of themselves can be made to swallow such doctrine. It is all well enough to exhort the young to emulate the virtues of the good and great, and impress upon them the fact that unless they are virtuous and upright they can neither be good, great or happy, but we look upon it as a species of fraud to gull simple minded and self conceited youths into belief that it is within their power to become great, unless in the sense that "the good are great." If we were to put ourselves through a course of training through a lifetime we could never write plays like Shakespeare, poems like Byron, or novels like Dickens. Since the death of Charles Sumner we have read a dozen or less editorials closing with the comforting assurance to young men that they have only to work and study to arise to just as high an eminence. Perhaps if the young man of the period had Charles Sumner's natural abilities, a rich father to give him every possible advantage of education, culture and travel, and was placed in the same precise circumstances, he might become as great a statesman; but otherwise we doubt very much if he could, if he was ever so industrious, studious and good.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Alice Glenn, a daughter of Mr. Hugh Glenn of this place, about fourteen years of age, died very suddenly Tuesday night of this week. She was apparently as well as ever all that day, and after eating a hearty supper retired in as good health as usual. About midnight she was taken with coughing and called her father, who hastened to her room barely in time to see her die in his arms. It is supposed that her death was caused by hemorrhage, or rupture of a blood vessel. She was a bright, intelligent girl, and the bereaved parents and family have the sympathy of the entire community.

PERSONAL—G. M. Smith, of Smethport, district deputy grand master of the Masonic jurisdiction composed of the counties of Elk, Cameron, M'Kean and Potter, was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday. He paid an official visit to Elk Lodge on Tuesday evening. Our sanctum was honored with a visit from him during his stay, and he proved himself a genial and companionable gentleman.—Elk Democrat.

### Special Notice.

After this date we cannot accept any more subscriptions to Wood's Household Magazine at club rates, as the arrangement was only temporary on our part. We hold the receipt of the Publisher of the Magazine for the subscriptions already received, and will see that every subscriber through our hands shall receive the Magazine.

—It is considered by some people the duty of a newspaper editor to indiscriminately "puff" every project, enterprise or entertainment that comes under his notice. We do not consider that to be our mission. Yet these remarks do not apply to the School exhibition of Tuesday evening last. We attended, were highly entertained, and feel perfectly justified in giving praise to the performance and performers. The house was filled, and every one seemed to be having a good time. All the children, from the oldest to the youngest did well, very well, and they, as well as their leader deserve much credit.

### Look after your Deeds.

I hereby notify all persons who have left deeds in my office for record without paying for recording the same that a majority of such deeds have not been recorded, as I can't afford to do the work for nothing, besides paying fifty cents on each to the State.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Recorder.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—We learn that R. O. Smith, Olean's oldest and most enterprising merchant, has taken into partnership with him in his business two of his clerks, Messrs. O. D. Myers and Antone Spreater. Mr. Smith has been in the mercantile business at Olean many years, during which time by close application and upright dealing, he has built up an extensive trade and an enviable character as a merchant. Wishing to relieve himself from some of the increasing burdens of his growing business and at the same time assist two deserving young men, he has made this business change. We are confident that the new firm will deserve continued patronage.

—We, the people of Smethport, are blessed at the present time with a most inconvenient mail arrangement. Sometimes we get our Harrisburgh and Philadelphia papers two days after they are mailed, and sometimes we don't. If some one could persuade Jack to hold his stage at Larrabees for the 3:45 afternoon mail from the south, he would prove a public benefactor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill which would require the auditors to publish an annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors of the several townships and boroughs of this commonwealth, and to designate a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts.

—Every business man in McKean County should have sufficient enterprise to advertise at some length in the columns of this paper, if for no other purpose than to exhibit to the outside world the extent of the business of the county. The MINER is read in over one thousand families in McKean and adjoining counties, and the benefits of its columns as an advertising medium for local business men is too apparent to need explanation.

—The Dramatic Entertainment to be given by the Smethport Lyceum will take place three weeks from this week Friday—April 3d 1874. It is intended to present a drama, a farce and one scene from Shakespere's Henry IV. No pains will be spared to make this entertainment as perfect as possible.

—We publish this week, by request, a thrilling tale of seven columns in length, entitled "Treasurer's Sales." It will be found interesting to many of our readers, and will be continued several weeks.

—The Smethport Lyceum has closed its sessions for the present season. The Treasurer reported a balance of nine cents in the Treasury, and it is thought best to put him under bonds for the safe keeping of the funds.

—The surrounding district schools are closing their winter sessions, and we welcome the return of the heroic young school marms who have been battling ignorance and unruly boys during the past few months, for two or three dollars a week and board. Now give us the gay young engineers, and we will be happy.

—We have received from Messrs Harvey Brothers, 262 Washington street, Buffalo, a neatly printed illustrated catalogue of garden, agricultural and flower seeds, of which they keep a large stock. It is not only a catalogue, but a complete book of instruction in the art of gardening and the culture of flowers. Send for one.

IMPOSTER.—A woman named Kelly, claiming to hail from Smethport, and in search of her lost daughter, has been defrauding the credulous people along the line of the Erie from Olean to Wellsville, begging money, lodging, food, &c., and has met with good success, until Monday last, when she got too much whiskey down and made herself quite conspicuous in the depot at this place. She got aboard of No. 3, but on refusing to pay her fare was gently put ashore by Conductor Hurty, notwithstanding Mrs. Kelly declared he was the "illegantist looking man she ever set her two eyes on."—Wellsville Times.

"Claiming to hail from Smethport!" she must be an imposter indeed.

NEW TANNERY.—The people of Port Allegany are quite jubilant (as well they may be) over the commencement of the building of an extensive tannery in the lower part of their village.

Messrs. Jewett & Keating are the enterprising gentlemen engaged in the undertaking and are said to possess all the elements necessary to success. They have already purchased the necessary grounds, have commenced getting in materials for their tannery and have contracted for the building of twelve dwelling houses to be completed early in the summer. They expect to have their works in running order before the close of the year. The location is admirable, and with proper management must be a paying enterprise.—INDEPENDENT.

When a discovery of any scientific subject, asks the co-operation of the learned in science, to test the merit and truth of his discovery by severe tests and practical results, and then to indorse and recomend it, it is fair to presume it is valuable for the purpose intended. Such has been the course pursued by Messrs. Hall & Co., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. And all those who have tested it (among whom we may mention Dr A. A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, Chemists and State Assayers of Massachusetts; Walter Burnham, M. D. Prof. of Surgery in Penn. University, Philadelphia; Geo. Gray, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,) assert it is the best preparation in use for all cutaneous diseases of the scalp. Restores gray hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, creates a new growth. It is certainly worth a trial.

THOSE who have attended the musical convention in its sessions thus far, assure us that the prospect for a musical entertainment Friday evening of more than ordinary merit is promising. We understand that Messrs. L. Rogers and Dr. H. L. McCoy will take an active part in the concert, and all know that there are few better amateur singers in the country.

There was great excitement here on the 5th, caused by the striking of the employees on the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railroad. The first gang of men struck on Tuesday morning and by noon the majority were in league with them; these strikers then passed over the entire line compelling all to quit work. A foreman who resisted had his head badly cut, and is now concealed in the woods, as vengeance is sworn against him and his life is endangered. The strikers are being paid off and discharged. Five hundred men are ready to go to work at once, from Williamsport and other points, if they are needed. The work along the canal is going forward and there will be no delay in transportation by canal on account of the strike, as a few days more will put that medium of transportation ready for the water.—Jersey Shore HERALD.

### DIED.

In this place, Friday the 13th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. Samantha B., wife of John J. Owens, aged 37 years.

### Notice.

A GREY and white heifer one year old came to my premises last July. The owner is hereby notified to come and prove property, pay charges on the same, or otherwise said heifer will be disposed of according to law.

PETER JARVIS.

Kane, Pa., March 10, 1874.

### Subpœna in Divorce.

J. J. BARKER vs. MARIA M. BARKER. } In Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, No. 10 December Term, 1872.

The Respondent in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of our said Court, at the Court House in Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be granted the libellant, agreeable to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

M'X POWELL, Sheriff.

Smethport, March 13, 1874. (w2t)


*TO MONEY LENDERS!*

**Smethport School Bonds.**

*A First-Class Investment.*

To those having money to lend the subscriber desires to call attention to the Bonds recently issued by the Board of Directors of the Smethport School District. These bonds bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and are payable in ten years. The interest is payable on the first of January of each year. It is the intention of the Board to issue only $5,500, and as part of that amount has already been taken, those who would like to invest in these bonds should apply at the earliest opportunity. They are in denominations of $100 each and can be had of the subscriber at his place of business in Smethport Borough after this date.

I. S. GLEASON,
*Sec'y Board of S. D.*

Smethport, March 18, 1874.—tf]

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE, FOR YOUR

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

*USE AND BEAUTY!*

In accordance with the demands of the times, I

**M. L. Armstrong,**

take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that now, henceforth and forever,

**JEWELRY & SILVERWARE**

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent.

Witness my hand and no seal this third day of December A. D. 1873.

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

**W. S. BROWNELL,**

DEALER IN

*DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.*

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.


### For Sale.

The present Smethport Academy building will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, March 21, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m. It is a two-story building, about 36 x 50, and with a few repairs can be made suitable for many purposes. Time will be given for the purchase money on good security.

By order of the Board.

IRA S. GLEASON,
Sec'y of the Board.

Feb. 26, 1874.

### Petition

To repeal an act entitled An Act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State Road from Ridgway, in Elk county, to the Borough of Kane, in McKean county, approved 6th April, 1867, and the several supplements thereto, so far as the same authorizes the assessment and levy of tax on property within the present limits of the township of Sergeant, McKean county.

E. M. Howard, D. W. Howard,
Casper Smith, D. Easterbrook.

[ad.—n17 4w

A PETITION ASKING THAT THE GENERAL Law of the Commonwealth be extended to the county of McKean will be sent to the Members of the Legislature from McKean and Potter counties, and will be by them submitted to the Legislature at the earliest day possible, thereby repealing the act of 1873, and that the officers so elected Feb. 27, 1874, by the officers under said law as far as compatible therewith.

W. J. COLCOMBOY, JOHN B. CHADWICK
C. SMITH, D. T. HALL.

Feb. 25, 1874.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE

**Western District of Pennsylvania.**

**In Bankruptcy.**

IN THE MATTER OF AULT & CORNFORTH, Bankrupts, Western District of Pennsylvania. A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Ault & Cornforth, of the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, and District aforesaid, adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be holden at Kane, Pa., in said District, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of S. L. Woodward, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,
U.S. Marshal for said District.

21 2t

Branch Office and Factory:
566 WEST ST., NEW YORK.

The Best Paint in the World

Any Shade from Pure White to Jet Black

A combination of the purest mineral paints with linseed oil, forming a homogeneous mixture, which will not crack or peel from wood, unaffected by heat or cold, is perfectly waterproof, and is recommended to all classes of users, and in every way a superior paint for either inside or outside painting to any other paint in the world. It is two and one-half times as heavy as the best lead and oil paints.

Be sure that our TRADE MARK [a fac-simile of which is given above] is on every package.

Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon only. There has never been a paint offered the public that has become so popular in the same length of time, or given as perfect satisfaction as the Rubber Paint. [21

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description; also Stone Work for buildings and sidewalks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN DIGEL.

Smethport, Sept. 25, 1870.

**NOTICE!**

**J. G. Pelton,**

**OLEAN, N. Y.**

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11—6m

**L. L. Chichester,**

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding,

Executed in the best manner.

*Nos. 194 & 198 Washington St.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

## TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of

**School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,**

&c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BENEN, LEAT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

**CONFECTIONERY**

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

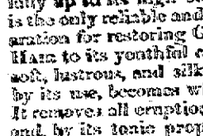
**WINES & LIQUORS**

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.



**HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.**

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

*Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.*

Price One Dollar.

**Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.**

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

All kinds of

**GRAINING**

by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *Geo. H. Dodd*, Portville, Catt. Co., N. Y.

o19w11-6m]

**P. BECKER & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**GROCERS,**

AND DEALERS IN

**Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, Etc., Etc.**

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

**A. M. ADAMS & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

**Myron A. Dodge.**

Notary Public and Claim Agent,

Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable,

Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

*Office with W. M. Reynolds.*

**Callar & Robinson,**

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

**KANE, PA.**

The present session of the

**SMETHPORT ACADEMY**

will close on

**Tuesday, the 17th inst.**

The Spring Term will open on

**MARCH 24, 1874,**

continuing eight weeks,

The rates of tuition will be same as usual—$5 00 for the term. Special attention will be devoted during the Spring term to those branches required to be taught in district schools, for the benefit of any intending to teach during the summer.

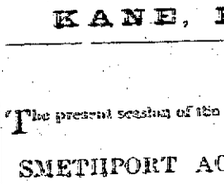
*D. F. Train*, Principal.

**OLEAN HOUSE.**

**J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.**

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 150 Guests. Horse room for 200 horses.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills,**



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or poisonous substance. Minor sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the Pills with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and choked are cleansed by Ayer's Pills, and all their secretions are promoted to a healthy action. Thus simple disorders are changed into health, the value of which cannot be estimated, when sickness, with its countless miseries, is compared therewith. Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take, and preserve their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, system, or occupation.

Full directions are given, on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which they soon cure:—

*For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Dysentery, or Bilious Complaints*, they should be taken moderately, to stimulate the stomach and restore healthy tone and action.

*For Liver Complaint, Headache, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins*, they should be continued until such disease and its symptoms are overcome. Nothing is required, to change the diseased action of the system, like these Pills. With such change those complaints disappear.

*For Worms and Scrofulous Swellings*, they should be taken in large and frequent doses, to stimulate the system to throw off the poison.

*For Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation*, they should be taken, as they will restore the female to perfect health. Pains in the back, and all symptoms of female complaints, will disappear under their use.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

As a mild *Purgative*, take two Pills.

As an *Alterative*, one Pill dissolved in the mouth, or taken in any other way, will purify the blood, correct any derangement it may have, and thus prevent sickness and suffering.

PREPARED BY

*Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,*

*LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.*

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.


## TREASURER'S SALES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of unseated lands in arrears will commence at the Court House in Smethport on Monday, the eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the following described tracts of land, or a sufficient part thereof to pay the taxes due on the same, be sold, to wit:

### Annin Township.

| Warrant | Sub Acres | Warrantee or owner | Tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2445 | 50 | Chas Bell | $ 70 |
| 15 | 90 | Blacksmith & Buckwood | 25 06 |
| 15 | 50 | W G Taylor | 84 52 |
| | 225 | J B Chadwick | 3 70 |
| 2445 | 50 | Benj Stone | 70 62 |
| 2445 | 175 | do | 3 70 |
| 2445 | 50 | Pat Glynn | 70 10 |
| 2445 | 150 | A N Littlebridge | 2 10 |
| 2445 | 25 | Y B Vanderhoin | 4 49 |
| | 15 | | |
| 170 | 20 | Benj Taylor | 4 40 |
| 2446 | 25 | C A Dailey | 4 31 |
| | 50 | Jas O'Donnelly | 5 70 |
| | 15 | C T Chamberlain | 18 52 |
| | 165 | S Littlebridge | 4 41 |
| | 25 | S B Gleason | 2 58 |
| | 25 | S B Gleason | 4 62 |
| 2445 | 75 | J McChesney | 6 72 |
| 2445 | 50 | Jas Campbell | 5 70 |
| 2445 | 175 | E L Simpson | 6 72 |
| 2445 | 50 | H J Bailey | 3 84 |
| 2445 | 75 | H A Robinson | 1 62 |
| 2445 | 25 | H C Simpson | 1 62 |
| 2445 | 100 | George Taylor | 3 60 |
| | 20 | Terry Driscoll | 1 86 |
| | 65 | John Kinney | 3 92 |

### Bradford Township.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2883 | 961 | Moody Hubbell | 167 16 |
| | 1100 | do | 191 40 |
| | 191 | do | 33 18 |
| | 979 | do | 170 19 |
| | 355 | do | 61 82 |
| | 745 | Erie R R Co | 133 15 |
| | 1040 | do | 180 95 |
| | 585 | do | 103 59 |
| | 1188 7 10 | do | 206 63 |
| | 988 7 10 | do | 173 77 |
| | 484 | do | 86 21 |
| | 163 | John E Leo | 29 18 |
| | 560 | do | 96 88 |
| | 96 | E Parsons | 6 62 |
| | 104 | do | 21 46 |
| | 1100 | L D Wetmore | 191 40 |
| | 700 | do | 121 80 |
| | 1110 | do | 191 40 |
| | 1100 | do | 191 40 |
| | 1100 | A E & G W Palen | 69 60 |
| | 439 | do | 191 40 |
| | 1100 | do | 191 40 |
| | 1107 | do | |
| | 941 | do | 163 68 |
| | 1100 | Lee & Hopkins | 191 40 |
| | 150 | Olean Lumber Co or P T Kennedy | 24 24 |
| | 50 | A Prentiss | 8 70 |
| | 1100 | C Ballabone & Co | 191 40 |
| | 1100 | do | 121 80 |
| | 1100 | do | 191 40 |
| | 560 | do | 97 44 |
| | 800 | do | 139 20 |
| 2883 | 320 100 | Clark and Babcock | 17 40 |
| 2850 | 320 104 | J E Blair | 23 25 |
| do | 160 100 | Albert Blair | 9 00 |
| | 160 112 | N DeGolier Est | 7 78 |
| 2842 | 203 | | |
| 2847 | 241 235 | J F Clark | 40 95 |
| | 78 67 | do | 11 60 |
| | 176 79 | do | 13 69 |
| | 160 84 | do | 14 15 |
| | 220 | do | 40 02 |
| | 280 | John Rutherford | 34 80 |
| 2101 | | | |
| 2441 | 187 | A Whipple | 32 48 |
| 2442 | | Jer Tuttey | 10 79 |
| 2838 | 6 62 | Isaac Wilcutts | 3 72 |
| 2838 | 8 56 | do | 15 67 |
| 2838 | 2 20 | do | 14 83 |
| 2838 | 11 80 | | |
| 2838 | | do | 19 72 |
| 2838 | 12 115 | do | 15 21 |
| 2838 | 15 154 | | |
| 2838 | 14 84 | do | 14 62 |
| 4835 | | | |
| 4835 | 280 | do | 69 37 |
| 2838 | 275 | P J & M A Chamberl'n | 47 36 |
| | 113 240 | C H Foster | 34 80 |
| 2191 | 103 140 | A J Wheeler | 15 44 |
| 4840 | 120 | Sawyer Martin | 17 40 |
| | 160 | Tatterman | 6 62 |
| | 160 97 | Wm Mack | 345 65 |
| 2838 | 1587 | | |
| 2807 | 317 92 | do | 16 01 |
| | 171 | do | 31 75 |
| 2825 | 504 | do | 105 19 |
| 2838 | | | |
| 2839 | | | |
| 2840 | | | |
| 2847 | 2004 | do | 340 18 |
| 2806 | 191 | do | 32 54 |
| 2811 | | | |
| | | do | 21 23 |
| | 400 123 | do | 10 05 |
| 2806 | 150 | do | 17 25 |
| 4824 | 225 150 | do | 14 94 |
| 2806 | 116 | do | |
| 2806 | | | |
| 2810 | 1400 | do | 98 00 |
| 2811 | | | |
| 2847 | 207 | Wm Mack | 57 20 |
| 2847 | | | |
| 2806 | | | |
| 2805 | 3159 | do | 75 80 |
| 2838 | 238 | do | 13 39 |
| 2838 | 207 201 | | |
| 2839 | | | |
| 2840 | 1400 | D Kingsbury Est | 147 00 |
| 2838 | | | |
| 2838 | 207 | do | 32 29 |
| 2847 | | | |
| 2806 | | | |
| 2805 | 1120 | do | 115 50 |
| 2843 | | | |
| 2838 | 200 | do | 21 00 |
| | 207 200 | | |

### Ceres Township.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 76 | A C Bush | 33 32 |
| 2817 | 151 | Wm K King | 30 09 |
| 4823 | 31 | do | 6 72 |
| 4827 | 45 | do | 9 03 |
| 4826 | 200 | do | 43 80 |
| 4824 | 100 | do | 21 90 |
| 4824 | 120 | do | 26 28 |
| 4824 | 76 | do | 15 33 |
| 2817 | | | |
| 2824 | | | |
| 4823 | | | |
| 4826 | | | |
| 4827 | | | |
| 2817 | 947 | H B Fobes | 207 32 |
| | 65 | H S Wilson | 14 24 |
| | 195 | E J Barber | 42 71 |
| | 65 | Carter and others | 10 86 |
| 2851 | | | |
| 2445 | 39 | Charles Bell | 4 33 |
| | 85 | do | 17 08 |
| | 85 | do | 14 62 |
| | 85 | do | 31 90 |
| | 160 | do | 35 20 |
| | 160 | do | 17 52 |
| | 30 | do | |
| 2100 | | | |
| 2100 | 600 | I B Stoop | 131 40 |
| | 87 | H D Smith | 19 05 |
| | 105 | do | 23 03 |
| | 105 | do | 23 03 |
| | 105 | C T Chamberlain | 154 77 |
| | 100 | do | 21 90 |
| | 50 | do | 10 95 |
| | 117 | H P Smith | 25 64 |
| | 117 | O P Cass | 4 89 |
| | 117 | W H Smith | 25 64 |
| | 40 | Jos Morris | 8 76 |
| | | Returned from Seated. | |
| | 50 | S L Chapman | 6 55 |
| | 100 | E E Hyde | 9 00 |
| | 25 | Uriah Gleason | 5 48 |
| | 25 | do | |

### Corydon Township.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3713 | 1200 | | |
| 1 Steam Mill | 1 | Tobey & Co | 210 50 |
| 3791 | 200 | J Reed | 67 20 |
| | 200 | J Harding Estate | 61 32 |
| 4010 | 807 | Nels E & Co | 124 90 |
| | 8 | G W Peaton | 1 75 |
| | 420 | do | 92 40 |
| | 420 | do | 92 40 |
| | 420 | do | 44 56 |
| 1 Steam Mill | | do | 95 31 |
| 4826 | 1041 | Kingsbury estate | 194 00 |
| 4825 | 278 | do | 60 72 |
| 4826 | 278 | do | 60 72 |
| 4826 | 1043 | do | 194 00 |
| 4519 | 80 | do | 11 40 |
| 2817 | 110 | J E Lee | 145 20 |
| 4908 | 1100 | S R Morrison | 139 80 |
| 4907 | 1000 | do | 146 00 |
| 4908 | 1400 | do | 306 60 |
| | 435 | Morse & Hitchman | 95 34 |
| | 1000 | L Rogers | 219 00 |
| | 420 | Sweetland & Co | 92 40 |
| | 130 | Richardson & Tomson | 28 60 |
| 2831 | 1000 | Jones | 219 00 |
| 3714 | 1000 | do | 219 00 |
| 4826 | 150 | do | 32 85 |
| 3709 | 731 | C Hathorn | 104 63 |
| 3708 | 1000 | do | 138 15 |
| 3708 | 1000 | do | 138 50 |
| 3710 | 320 | do | 69 75 |
| 3709 | 1000 | do | 225 00 |
| 3717 | 1000 | do | 139 50 |
| 2803 | 1000 | do | 139 50 |
| 3710 | | do | 186 00 |
| 4824 | 1000 | do | 145 45 |
| 4825 | 1000 | do | 100 25 |
| 4823 | 719 | do | 157 45 |
| 4824 | 1000 | do | 219 00 |
| 4824 | 1000 | do | 49 60 |
| 4826 | 1000 | do | 56 92 |
| 4826 | 971 | do | 199 00 |
| 3709 | 1000 | Smith & Nesmith | 48 83 |
| 3709 | 150 | do | 32 92 |
| 3709 | 250 | Jno Templeton | 54 75 |
| 3709 | 1000 | Woodwell Jell & Co | 166 00 |
| 3704 | 1000 | A Wentdell | 63 75 |
| 3709 | 500 | Wm Wilkenson | 93 00 |
| 3705 | 500 | or Jamieson & Valentine | 65 00 |
| 3708 | | | |

### Eldred Township.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 160 | S A Backus | 20 10 |
| | 960 | C F Eldred | 176 83 |
| | 25 | Wm K King | 5 00 |
| | 700 | do | 140 70 |
| 381 | 83 | C T Chamberlain | 16 75 |
| | 164 | do | 29 99 |
| 3462 | 200 | do | 41 41 |
| 3451 | 21 | do | 4 29 |
| 3822 | | | |
| | | Returned from seated. | |
| | 162 | Almson Cary | 11 66 |
| | 75 | Moses Harris | 5 75 |
| | 160 | H C Rice | 5 02 |
| | 70 | Martin VanLiew | 4 04 |
| | 212 | James Wilson | 7 31 |
| | | Ward & Miller | 3 45 |

### Hamlin Township.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2375 | 23 64 | G F Wiggan | 17 06 |
| do | do 39 | do | 5 85 |
| do | 23 124 | do | 12 51 |
| do | 23 124 | do | 12 51 |
| do | 124 | do | 12 51 |
| do | 665 | do | 69 19 |
| do | 88 | do | 15 97 |
| do | 88 | do | 143 02 |
| 2379 | 778 | do | 18 15 |
| do | 109 | do | 23 51 |
| do | 124 | do | 214 36 |
| 2378 | 12 889 | do | 69 84 |
| 2376 | 650 | do | 62 04 |
| 2377 | 12 468 | G Potts | 141 93 |
| 2380 | 12 782 | do | 68 08 |
| | 320 | do | 18 10 |
| 2373 | 12 67 | H Hamlin | 18 15 |
| | 140 | do | 94 38 |
| | 520 | T E Winans | 109 63 |
| | 604 | Jos Sanger | 18 15 |
| | 180 | F W Breed | 17 06 |
| 2377 | 2 64 | Jer Bean | 89 78 |
| 2369 | 495 | M A Mitchell | 179 69 |
| 2368 | 990 | do | 179 69 |
| 2367 | do | do | 179 69 |
| 2366 | do | do | 179 69 |
| 2365 | | McKean & Elk Land Improvement Co | 179 69 |
| 2364 | do | do | 179 69 |
| 2363 | do | do | 161 54 |
| 2362 | 830 | do | 89 78 |
| 2361 | 495 | do | 179 69 |
| 2360 | 990 | do | 179 69 |
| 2359 | do | do | 179 69 |
| 2358 | do | do | 179 69 |
| 2357 | do | do | 179 69 |
| 2356 | do | do | 179 69 |
|

## Farm, Garden and Household.

### Farm Notes.

Low, moist land on which water does not stand is best adapted to peppermint culture. The land should be prepared in spring as for corn, and the roots placed in furrows and covered.

Selling fruits by weight has been again and again recommended by horticultural societies and fruit-growers' associations, and yet the absurd practice of measuring them or selling them in barrels or crates or baskets that have no standard measurement continues.

A little dry air-slacked lime, sprinkled on cattle's backs and carded into the hair occasionally; also sulphur, are recommended as a remedy for lice.

It is asserted that the best sugar factories of France are not at present in a cheerful state, there being little demand for the sugar outside of France, which produces 200,000 tons more than she consumes.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* recommends sowing lucern in August. Then it gains a good footing before winter and the succeeding season yields a large crop.

It has been asserted that good Osage orange hedge can be made without planting; but an experienced Illinois cultivator says: "One thing is certain—that to make a good hedge of the Osage it must be planted and after that have annual shearings in order to keep the growth within bounds and compact."

The reclamation of land and utilizing it, thus making waste places productive, is one of the economical modes a farmer has of reducing the proportion of his taxes to production. Thousands of acres of most productive lands lie idle and taxes are paid on them in almost every State, the net product resulting from the reclamation of which would pay the entire taxes of the farmer.

### On Surface Manuring.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Livingston county, N. Y., on experiments in manuring, says: About nine years ago I became the owner of a small farm near where I reside, and in one of the fields I discovered a side hill, or knoll, unproductive. After plowing it for wheat, I scattered over it a thin coat of manure, then harrowed it, and drilled in the wheat. The consequence was, that the wheat was there as short as it could stand. The clover that followed was just the same, and to this day, though no manure has been added, it is the most productive spot of the field. I have tried it in other places with the same results. This year, though we have not half a crop of wheat, wherever surface manure has been spread, there is a full crop. Hay has dwindled down to about one-fourth of the usual crop, but where I scattered manure over the surface, during the winter, no better or abundant grass ever grew. To this experience I will add, that I have several times plowed under manure for corn and beets, but have never discovered any effect, except to get it out of sight. Thus is the experience of a farmer lawyer.

### How to Make Grafting Wax.

Thomas Matteson, McKean county, Penn., writes: "Take two parts mutton tallow, three parts beeswax; melt the tallow first, and put the beeswax and resin into it. When it is all melted, stir it all up and pour it into cold water and work it over. If there are lumps in it, mash them with your thumb and finger. The longer you work it the more sticky it grows. When it begins to stick to your hands put some tallow on them. Work at it till it is all as sticky as you want it. Put in a tin pan with a cover to it, and it will keep for a number of years. I think it is as good as sticking salve to put on any sores. Some people put in more tallow than they put in resin or beeswax, to make it softer to work in cold weather; but if there is too much tallow in it, it will melt and run out in warm weather. I have had about forty years' experience in grafting, and used a number of sorts of grafting wax. Some people put in hot water, and make more trouble than there is need of. I wet my finger with my tongue, and don't find any difficulty in putting the wax on the end of the graft."

### Composition of Milk.

Professor Boedeker has analyzed the milk of a healthy cow at various times of the day, with the view of determining the changes in the relative amount of its constituents. He found that the solids of the evening's milk (15 per cent.) exceeded those of the morning's milk (10 per cent.) while the water contained in the fluid was diminished from 89 to 85 per cent. The fatty matters gradually increase as the day progresses; in the morning they amount to 2.17 per cent., at noon to 2.53 per cent., and in the evening to 5.42 per cent.; so that if 16 ounces of morning's milk will yield nearly half an ounce of butter, about double this quantity can be obtained from the evening's milk. The casein is also increased in the evening's milk from 2.21 to 2.70 per cent.; but the albumen is diminished from 0.14 per cent. to 0.31 per cent. Sugar is least abundant at midnight (4.19 per cent.) and most plentiful at noon (4.32 per cent.) The percentage of the salts and organs almost no change at any time of the day.

### Grafting the Grape Vine.

Mr. Johnson, a British cultivator of the vine, has come to the conclusion, after trying all other methods known, that there is no better method for grafting vines than the one he very properly calls dove-tail grafting. The stock should be from one to three years old, and the scion inserted opposite a bud or spur. Having selected the stock, the wood should be cut out of it about two inches in length, to a depth equal to the thickness of the scion, in the same manner dove-tailing is done by cabinet makers. The scion is then divided in the middle, and fitted neatly into the stock with the bud midway from either end, and then firmly tied with matting and clayed over, as in other methods of grafting, leaving a small hole for the growth of the bud. Damp moss is tied over the hole, and after the bud starts, the shoot opposite is shortened in and entirely removed. The grafting should be done before the sap is in motion.

### Clover.

Recently, in feeding our cows, we came upon a part of the mow where we had put away several tons of clover from a newly-seeded meadow. We have now fed this exclusively for two weeks, and although the hay fed before it was very good (mostly red-top) the milk of the whole herd has increased *fully sixteen per cent.* Comment is unnecessary.

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A Cambridge professor has decided that a human being couldn't live a minute in the moon, and we therefore warn people to keep away from there.

## XLIIId CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

Petitions were presented from merchants of Chicago asking for an increase in the currency.

Mr. West (Rep., La.) introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of claims of loyal persons in the late rebellion.

The Centennial question being under discussion, Mr. Sargent said: The city of Philadelphia has appropriated $500,000, and the State of Pennsylvania $1,000,000. Private individuals had probably subscribed as much more, and Congress was asked to appropriate $3,000,000. He offered the appropriation. Mr. Morrill, of Vt., said the Centennial should be celebrated and an exhibition held. He had no doubt it would be held. It would be discreditable to the nation if at 100 years of age it could not afford to have an Exhibition, but it should be national in its character. The discussion was indulged in generally by the members.

Senator Ramsey, of Minn., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard to consider and report upon the expediency of improving water routes and railway communications from the Mississippi Valley to the seaboard, and to regulate commerce among the States by cheapening transportation between the East and West.

The liquor traffic bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. Conkling, Howe, and Carpenter.

The Louisiana question was opened in the Senate by a lengthy discussion and much feeling. Carpenter, of Wis., spoke against the Kellogg government.

The Centennial bill being under discussion, Mr Frelinghuysen moved to amend a motion to refer so as to instruct the committee to report a bill making an appropriation of a sufficient amount of money, not to exceed $3,000,000, to defray the expenses of the American Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The Chaplain of the Senate, in an opening prayer, said: "Oh Lord, our God, we come in this place to deplore before Thee the spirit of lying which is abroad, and we beseech Thee to rebuke the giant demon of slander that stalks forth casting upon all the earth a fearful shadow; paralyze the hand that writes the willful detraction; palsy the tongue that utters wanton calumny—the things which tend to undermine all confidence in the good and to give a malignant power to all the bad elements for the demoralization and destruction of human society. Let thy flaming spirit take vengeance upon the false accuser and consume this spirit of vice from all the land. This we ask in the name and for the sake of Him who was truth itself."

Colonies of New York city representing $200,000,000 of capital in a petition to the Senate, asked Congress to put an immediate stop to any further issue of greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury, and cause the retirement at once of the legal-tender reserve issued.

The usual fortification bills were reported.

The bill in reference to the centennial exhibition was taken up, the pending question being an amendment by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, making the exhibition national in its character, instead of international. Sherman and Chas. Stewart, of Nevada, spoke in favor of the Philadelphia Centennial, urging that it be made a national and not a local or private affair.

Mr. Conkling, of N. Y., introduced a bill to provide for deductions from the terms of United States prisoners, etc. It authorizes deductions of five days from each month in which no charges of misconduct shall have been sustained against them, and provides for the appointment by the President of a commissioner to make inquiry into the condition and treatment of United States prisoners wherever they may be confined.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Liquor bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Bayard, providing that all members of the Commission should not be in favor of prohibitation legislation or total abstinence. The amendment was adopted—22 to 22.

Mr. Scott, of Pa., presented the resolutions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking Congress to revise and amend the customs and revenue laws, so that honest importers may not be injured by the action of men who informs and put importers to unnecessary trouble, when there is no occasion for it.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Centennial bill, the pending question being on Mr. Frelinghuysen's amendment, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report in favor of appropriating a sum of money not to exceed $3,000,000 to defray the expenses of the exhibition, it was rejected by a vote of 33 nays to 17 yeas. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Appropriations without a division. As amended and referred, the bill is as follows: *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the President be requested to extend a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governors of each one of the United States to be represented and to take part in the National Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Government of the United States in the year 1876.

### HOUSE.

Mr. Speifeld, of Penn., called the attention of the House to the fact that there were among the employees of the House in the folding room eleven wounded soldiers, eight of whom had lost a leg or an arm, the three others had suffered injuries equivalent to law; and he offered a resolution directing the Doorkeeper to retain those men in case of a reduction of the force of employees. He stated that there were now sixty-six employees in the folding room. The House refused by a vote of 68 to 90.

Mr. Schumaker, of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill extending to the unnaturalized enlisted men of the navy and marine corps the same privilege as to obtaining citizenship as unnaturalized enlisted men of the army now have. After some informal discussion the motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. E. H. Roberts addressed the House in reply to Mr Dawes's recent speech, he asserted that the condition of the country, as regards the revenues, was improving, and that Congress was doing its duty in enforcing retrenchment.

Mr. Potter, of N. Y., presented the memorial of merchants, bankers, officers of banks, insurance companies, and business men in New York city, representing an aggregate capital of over $170,000,000, against any increase of currency by the Government.

A bill was passed to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

Mr. Shanks, of Ind., called up his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the free distribution of public documents, etc. Mr Cotton, of Iowa, moved to table the motion. Rejected—102 to 124. The bill provides that during any session of Congress, and for thirty days prior and subsequent thereto, all written and printed matter, and such other things as have been ordered by either House for distribution, shall go free of postage. The second section provides that all newspapers, regularly printed and not advertising sheets simply, shall go free of postage through the mails in the county where they are published, but shall not be delivered under the free delivery system. The third section requires all postal matter to be prepaid. The bill was rejected—yeas, 111; nays, 120.

The Liquor commission bill was taken up and passed—yeas, 31; nays, 21. The bill provides that there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be the holder of any office of profit or trust in the general or State Government. It shall be their duty to investigate the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture, having special reference to revenue and taxation, distinguishing as far as possible in the conclusions they arrive at between the effects produced by the use of distilled or spirituous as distinguished from the use of fermented or malt liquors, in their economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, vice, the public health and the general welfare of the people, also to enquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States and the effect produced by such legislation upon the consumption of distilled or spirituous liquors, and of fermented or malt liquors, and also ascertain whether the evil of drunkenness has been increased or decreased thereby, whether the use of opium as a stimulant and substitute for alcoholic drink has become more general in consequence of such legislation, and whether the public morals have been thereby. It shall also be the duty of improved to gather information and take and commissioners to ascertain whether the evil of drunkenness exists to the same extent or more so in those cities and towns, and whether those other cities and towns, and whether those foreign nations that are considered the most temperate in the use of stimulants are so through prohibitory laws; also to what degree prohibitory legislation has affected the consumption and manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors in this country.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., presented a resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature reseinding the resolution of censure against Senator Sumner.

Mr. Conger, of Mich., having introduced a bill to change the name of the ship "William M. Tweed" to "Newburgh," Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, suggested that the House would like to hear from Mr. Cox on that subject. Mr. Cox said that he had no personal allusion to make. Mr. Tweed was no longer an influence in New York politics. He was as extinct as the Dodo. [Laughter.] His friend from Michigan (Mr. Conger) knew that bird. Parties were sometimes killed by one man, just as one hornet, if he felt good, could break up a camp meeting.

## Origin of the Dollar Mark.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* has a curious paper on the origin of the dollar symbol ($). In brief, his theory is that the two parallel upright marks may be traced back to the pillars of Hercules, and the S-like figure is the scroll entwined around them. According to tradition, when the Tyrian colony landed on the Atlantic coast of Spain, and founded the ancient city of Gades, now Cadiz, Melcarthus, the leader of the expedition, set up two stone pillars as memorials, over which was built a temple of Hercules. As the temple increased in wealth, the stone pillars were replaced by others, made of an alloy of gold and silver, and these two pillars became, in time, the emblem of the city, as a horse's head became that of Carthage. Centuries later, when Charles V. became Emperor of Germany, he adopted a new coat of arms, in which the pillars of Gades or Cadiz, occupied a prominent position in the device. Hence, when a new coin, the colonnato, was struck at the Imperial mint, it bore the new device—two pillars, with a scroll entwined around them. This coin became a standard of value in the Mediterranean, and the pillars and scroll became its accepted symbol in writing.

The two horizontal bars which cross the symbol of the English pound sterling are also thought to have a similar origin. In the same paper the symbolic origin of the pillars of Hercules is traced far back into the remote era prior to the dispersion of the human race from its Asiatic birthplace. They are identified with the household pillars of the Scandinavians, and the idea from which the concrete embodiments spring is to be found alike in the Sanskrit Vedas and in the glowing imagery of the Hebrew poets. They are the symbols of day and night, or light and darkness, which, to the dawning intelligence of the Arian races, were evidences of the Omnipotent, and, to the Jewish patriarchs, the work of a revealed Creator.

## A Foggy Day.

The foggy mornings of late reminds us of a story related about old Mr. Speaker. We, of course, cannot vouch for the truth of it, but merely give it as we have heard it.

At one time the old gentleman kept a tavern at the "Riverside House," now the residence of his son, Hon. Joseph Speaker. One very foggy morning a travelling guest remarked to Mr. Speaker, that the fog was very thick along the valley in the morning. The old gentleman replied,—

"Yah, but we do not mind it, as we have a fashion of divine it away."

The traveller then said:—

"Pray, Mr. Speaker, tell us how this is done."

Mr. Speaker replied,—

"Well, we gets up in the morning and takes a dram and goes out and feed the horses, then we come in and take another dram and goes out and feeds the pigs, then we come in and take another dram and goes out again and feeds the cows, and we keep on doing so until the fog goes away."

The stranger then asked Mr. Speaker how many drams it took to drive the fog away; and the old gentleman said at "one time it took about a dozen, but that was a very foggy morning."

## Brilliant Success.

It is permitted to few men or companies to achieve acknowledged superiority in any important position or business. The present generation has witnessed stupendous rivalry in several branches of industry, and notably the Sewing Machine business. Amid a multitude of competitors, steadily and surely the Wheeler & Wilson Company held their way from the beginning, upon fixed and honorable principles. Long since, their leading position in America was established. Abroad, at London, in 1862, they won the highest premiums; at Paris, in 1867, they distanced eighty-two competitors, and were awarded the highest premium, the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines exhibited; and lastly, amid unparalleled competition, followed the splendid triumphs at Vienna, noted in our advertising columns.

## Make the Home Happy.

It is practicable to make home so delightful that children shall have no disposition to wander from it or prefer any other place. It is possible to make it so attractive that it shall not only firmly hold its own loved ones, but shall draw others into its cheerful circle. Let the home, all day long, be the scene of pleasant looks, pleasant words, kind and affectionate acts. Let the table be the happy meeting-place of a merry group, and not a dull board, where a silent if not a sullen company of animals come to feed. Let the meal be the time when a cheerful laugh is heard and good things are said. Let the sitting-room at evening be the place where a smiling company settle themselves to books or games till the round of good-night kisses is in order. Let there be some music in the household—music not kept like silks and satins to show to company, but music in which father and mother and brother and sister join. Let your companions be welcomed and made for the time part of the group, so that daughters shall not deem it necessary to seek the obscurity of the back parlors with intimate friends, or to drive father and mother to distant apartments. In a word, let the house be surrounded by an air of cosy and cheerful good will; then children need not be exhorted to love it—you will not be able to tempt them away from it.

## Strange Case.

Apoor woman, a rustic in a French village, being somewhat deficient as to intellect, her family applied to a quack for advice, and received instructions to administer cold shower-baths. This apparently harmless prescription was carried out in a very remarkable manner. They tied the patient to a tree, and her husband, climbing up into it with a large watering-pot from his garden, calmly and conscientiously drenched his poor wife with its icy contents. The consequence of this performance, which took place in open day, close to the high road from Paris to Boulogne, was the death next day of the thoroughly chilled patient.

## The Whisky War.

### Returns to Date.

Returns from 55 cities, towns and villages in Ohio give statistics of the results of the women's temperance movement. In the 55 places from which reports are received, 330 drinking places have ceased the sale of liquor. Of this number 235 were saloons and 91 drug stores, where liquors were sold to tipplers. Over 15,000 persons have signed the total abstinence pledges. On the other hand, in the same places 349 drinking places are open, but their business has been reduced if not destroyed. In the few Indiana towns heard from, nine saloons and nine drug stores have ceased to sell, and 1,283 persons have signed the pledge. In the aggregate 254 saloons and 100 drug stores are closed, and the pledge has 16,000 signatures. It is safe to place the number of liquor stores closed at 150, and the signatures to the pledge at 20,000. In the 61 towns heard from 612 saloons and drug stores continue to sell liquor.

Most of this work was accomplished in the last fortnight of February. As still more clearly showing the effect of the women's crusade in Ohio, where it started, we may state that in Washington, Cedarville, Zaleski, Leesburgh, Jamestown, Sabina, Reesville, Blanchester, Woodington, Derbyville, Mt. Sterling and Alpha all the saloons have been closed, and only one store remains open in Franklin, New Holland, Georgetown, Waynesville, Greenfield, Logan and McArthur. In Ripley 24 saloons and 3 drug stores carrendered in 23 days, and 2 saloons remain open. In Xenia 26 saloons have been closed, and 15 are besieged. Springfield has made little progress except in the creation of a strong total abstinance public sentiment and a strict enforcement of the law. In Columbus and Dayton the movement is in its earliest stages, with some encouraging symptoms. One result of the crusade in the passage of strict prohibitory ordinances by many towns.

In Worcester, Mass., which seems just now to be the chief point of interest in New England, there is great difficulty—not in getting up the requisite amount of enthusiasm, but in finding the saloons on which to operate. Not that liquor is not sold and drank there, but owing to the vigilance of the State constables nearly all the rum-sellers are driven into corners; liquor is dealt out stealthily, and there are no large saloons where liquor is flagrantly sold. The prayer crusaders have few obvious points of attack. There are twenty saloons where lager beer is sold, and also about twenty-five apothecary shops that sell liquor as medicine.

Including these and the hotels, eating saloons, and groceries, the State constables have about three hundred and sixteen places on their books. Many are little stores, where there is not more than $2 or $3 worth of liquor at a time, and where the sale is carefully disguised. A barrel of liquor in carefully concealed in a tunnel under a basement floor, being drawn by means of a rubber tube. This shows the difference between Worcester and Ohio. The great difficulty in Worcester will be to get many to admit that they sell it at all. Still the State constables believe that the woman's movement may be productive of good, and they will furnish the crusaders with a list of all suspected places.

In Ohio the women say that the Prohibitionists are endangering the whole cause by their over zeal. Already there have been unpleasant scenes when the Prohibitionists have insisted upon giving the women advice. Now the women are nearly all Prohibitionists, and an absolute prohibition law is expected within a year, if this movement goes on as it has of late. But they urge that their work just now is a work of love, and that when the law is mentioned the saloon-keepers stiffen their backs and say, "Try it!" with provoking obstinacy. The women therefore say "Hands off!" to the men, and, unless their clumsy hands are taken off, a split in the ranks is inevitable.

The Cincinnati brewers complain of a depression of business as the result of the women's temperance crusade. They unite in saying that if the Ohio movement becomes common to the U. S., the business of brewing will be destroyed, and that with its fall, rain will overtake other business and trades. They say, also, that the manufacture of the necessary iron barrel-hoops, the of coopers' trade, and the cultivation of hops and barley will cease. Meanwhile, however, as an offset to these dismal valeinations, official statistics show that the sale of beer, so far from falling off during the few weeks past, is actually on the increase. The beer stamps sold to brewers in the 1st District of Ohio, for the month ending Feb. 26, amounted to more than the year previous.

The fever has spread to Maryland, and the Amended License bill, now before the Legislature is strangely in contrast with the progressive intelligence of the age. So sweeping are the provisions of the bill that merchants are prohibited from making sales outside their places of business. The Baltimore *Gazette* denounces it as "a bill to encourage spies and informers," and a petition signed by several hundred of the leading merchants and manufacturers has been presented against it, as depriving them of making their purchases at free competition rates, and as calculated also to cause retaliative laws to be passed by other States.

## Nil Desperandum.

A real *healthy* man or woman, is a rarity; and, what wonder? when we realize that it in the custom to overload the stomach, and then produce chronic disease by the use of spirituous liquors, "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorntives," etc. Having first produced disease by indiscretion, the victim wonders why "nothing does him good." Just so; and the reason is that they all, or nearly all, find a basis in alcohol—or poison. To all thus discouraged, we can conscientiously say, "make one more trial," Discard spirituous medicines, and give nature a chance, aiding her in the struggle by using one of her own pure and unadulterated herb remedies, in the shape of VEGETABLE EXTRACT. The discoverer, Dr. J. WALKER, of California, is no pretender, but an honorable practising physician, and his discovery is the result of years of labor and study. The wonderful cures effected by them of Dispepsia, Fevers, Rheumatism, and many other terrible diseases, are almost incredible.—*Com*

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A friend of ours who is chief clerk in the Government Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole *materia medica* of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.—*Com.*

## A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. The system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.


WORDS WONDERFUL.

BENEDICT, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 23, 1871.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

*Dear Sir*—Your treatment in my case has been quite successful and satisfactory, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I have been troubled with a disordered Liver and Catarrh and general weakness for a good many years, and I was failing slowly all the time. And last August I called on you and got some of your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have been improving and am now better than I have been in years, not having had the sick headache in months, which I used to have to average once a week, tho Golden Medical Discovery being the principal medicine used. It has worked wonders in my case, and I recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Let me express gratitude to you for such invaluable services.

Truly and gratefully yours,
WM. F. CHITTENDEN.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. In warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—*Com.*

Why cough and wheeze and snuffle, and talk as if you had a burr in your throat, when HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will cure any cold in two days.—[Com.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—[Com.

PERUVIAN SYRUP strengthens the weak.—*Com.*

Veterinary Surgeons all over the country are recommending *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the following trouble in horses: Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind, and heaves.—[Com.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWNS VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used to worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

*Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware, celebrated Vegetable PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.


## The Markets.

New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | .12¼ | a .13 |
| First quality | .11¼ | a .12 |
| Second quality | .10¼ | a .11 |
| Ordinary Inferior Cattle | .09¼ | a .10 |
| Inferior or lowest grade | .07¼ | a .09 |
| Milch Cows | $3.60 | a$85.00 |
| Hogs—Live | .05¼ | a .06¼ |
| Dressed | .06¼ | a .07 |
| Sheep | .05¼ | a .06¼ |
| Cotton—Middling | .26¼ | a .26¾ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 6.25 | a 6.60 |
| State Extra | 6.40 | a 6.65 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1.60 | a 1.60 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1.49 | a 1.53½ |
| Rye | 1.75 | a 2.30 |
| Barley—Malt | .59½ | a .60¾ |
| Corn—Mixed Western | .70 | a .79 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 20.00 | a$28.00 |
| Hay, per ton | 12.00 | a17.00 |
| Straw, per ton | 1.00 | a 1.25 |
| Hops | .22 | a .23 |
| Pork—Mess | 14.75 | a16.00 |
| Lard | .08¾ | a .09¾ |
| Petroleum—Crude | .06½ | a .06¾ |
| Refined | .15 | a .15¼ |
| Butter—State | .35 | a .40 |
| Ohio Fancy | .34 | a .37 |
| " Yellow | .31 | a .34 |
| Western Ordinary | .22 | a .25 |
| Pennsylvania fine | .27 | a .29 |
| Cheese—State Factory | .13 | a .16 |
| " Skimmed | .05 | a .14 |
| Ohio | .13 | a .15 |
| Eggs—State | .23 | a .23 |

BUFFALO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle | 4.80 | a 6.00 |
| Sheep | 6 50 | a 6.75 |
| Hogs—Live | 5 00 | a 5.50 |
| Flour | 6.75 | a 9.00 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Spring | 1.40 | a 1.40 |
| Corn | .70 | a .75 |
| Oats | .52 | a .53 |
| Rye | 1.00 | a 1.05 |
| Barley | 1.80 | a 2.00 |
| Lard | .10 | a .10¼ |

ALBANY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 1.45 | a 1.98 |
| Rye—State | .95 | a 1.00 |
| Corn—Mixed | .75¾ | a .80 |
| Barley—State | 1.75 | a 1.80 |
| Oats—State | .60 | a .61 |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour—Penn. Extra | 7.75 | a 8.00 |
| Wheat—Western Red | 1.72 | a 1.72 |
| Corn—Yellow | .75 | a .75 |
| Mixed | .76 | a .79 |
| Petroleum—Crude | .12 | Refined14¾ |
| Clover Seed | 8.00 | a 9.75 |
| Timothy | 3.50 | a 3.50 |

BALTIMORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton—Low Middlings | .24¾ | a .25 |
| Flour—Extra | 6.50 | a 7.00 |
| Wheat | 1.50 | a 1.65 |
| Corn—Yellow | .70 | a .75 |
| Oats | .54 | a .60 |


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3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only *Gold Medal* for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks *Progress* not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a *Gold Medal*, the highest award made at Paris.
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